



Social Action NEWS LETTER

VOL. XXII, 6

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

June, 1958

LABOR SUNDAY August 31, 1958

Now is the time to talk with your pastor about the celebration of Labor Sunday on August 31. Materials to aid the minister in planning a significant and creative observance of this day will be coming from the Department of Social Welfare UCMS offices about July 1. The situation in industry today is such that a service dealing with the responsibilities of both labor and management for the public welfare, would be most appropriate.

THIRTY DISCIPLE YOUNG PEOPLE SET FOR SUMMER WORK CAMP, MIGRANT SERVICE

Thirty Disciples of Christ young people will spend part of their summer in ecumenical work camps and the interdenominational migrant ministry. The work campers, serve in five foreign countries and a number of U. S. states; the summer migrant ministry is a cooperative project in this country.

Sponsor of the annual work camp and migrant experiences is the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, Mrs. Ruth E. Milner, director. Mrs. Milner was assisted this year in recruitment of young people for the summer projects by Mr. Garland Hoskins, Disciple Student Fellowship President, an ex-European work camper, who worked under joint assignment to the UCMS Student Work Office and the Department of Social Welfare.

Ecumenical Work Camp Participants

Ecumenical work camp participants, their home towns, and summer assignments are as follows: Colleen Coleman, Santa Ana, Calif., and Ki Nimori, Indianapolis (and Tokyo)—to Appeldoorn, Netherlands; Shirley Davis, Daytona (Continued on Page 9)

STATISTICS—PEOPLE

PERSONS—FRIENDS

About one year ago the last of those refugees sponsored under the Refugee Relief Act came into this country. Upon arrival they became more than names of "people whom we are helping to find new life and hope." They became *persons*—individuals who had the same needs and desires that their sponsors had, and soon became friends and part of the local church and community.

Some churches were disappointed when "their family" did not come. Perhaps a member of the family had tuberculosis—or had been in jail during the war for some reason—or had been a member of certain political groups—or had found resettlement elsewhere and so could not come.

The Opportunity Is Yours

Those churches that have been disappointed, and churches that would like to give folks a new hope in life, may now offer to sponsor (under Public Law 85-316) the following families and individuals by assuring them of a job and housing:

● Mr. and Mrs. BAL have a daughter of 10 years and a son aged 8. Mr. and Mrs. BAL were born in Indonesia of Dutch parents. They speak English. He was a POW during the war, has had some medical training but is now working as a representative

in medical instruments. Mrs. BAL is a seamstress and is willing to do domestic work.

● Mr. and Mrs. deJONG are Dutch war victims, having been in a slave labor camp in France and Germany. His work experience includes butchering, stock farming, and working in a warehouse. They have six children: sons, aged 19, 11, 10 and 4; daughters, aged 18 and 9. The family is learning English.

● The HRONIS family is Greek. Two of their sons (22 and 23 years of age) have worked as clerks and the other (26 years) has studied medicine. Mr. HRONIS had his own bakery before it was closed by the Communists, and has had experience in a restaurant and as a supply clerk.

● Mr. KIRIAKIDIS is a single man of 35 years, a Greek Rumanian of Orthodox faith. He speaks several languages, including English; has had experience clerking in a factory and a shipping agency; had his river boat confiscated by the Commu-

U.N.-WASHINGTON SEMINAR SCHEDULE SET FOR 1958-59

Tentative dates for the 1958-59 United Nations and Washington Citizenship Seminars have been set by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

Scheduled are two Disciples of Christ sponsored, combination U.N.-Washington Seminars:

- November 10-14, 1958
- January 12-16, 1959

Disciples will also participate in the interdenominational Churchmen's Washington Seminar:

- February 2-6, 1959

Information about these Seminars may be obtained by writing Robert A. Fangmeier, 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

(Continued on Page 9)

"BE YE DOERS OF THE WORD"*

What does the gospel of Jesus Christ mean to you? When Jesus first proclaimed it, wasn't it intended to produce action? He saw, and so should we today, the haggard want, the infuriating oppression, the naked, the hungry.

"The Peril in Our Possession"

There is a peril in our "possession" of Christ unless we permit Him to use us in His service. He gave us a religion which is vital, alive and challenging. No one can doubt the central place which service held in the life and teaching of the Master. Consider some of His sayings—"He that is greatest among you shall be your servant" or, "I am in the midst of you as He that serveth." Surely there is little use in any man's calling himself the disciple of such a Master if he does not possess the spirit and know the meaning of service.

True discipleship to Jesus is impossible if it is limited to belief and feeling. It must be expressed in action! Christian people may miss the purpose of real Christianity in service by allowing religion itself to become a selfish influence in life. "For whosoever will save his life shall lose it." We can accept religion, love it, cleave to it, not from any unselfish motives whatever, but solely because of the inward peace, the quieted conscience, and the radiant hope which we ourselves get from it. Religion becomes then not a stimulus but a sedative. Remember the words of Jesus—"Everyone that heareth these words of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, who built his house upon the sand." And James said, "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only."

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

Published monthly, except for joint July-August issue, by the Department of Social Welfare, The United Christian Missionary Society, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana.

Subscription price \$1.00 per year.

Entered as second class mail matter September 2, 1943, at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the Act of March 2, 1879.

Editorial Staff: Barton Hunter, Lewis H. Deer, Ruth E. Milner, Robert A. Fangmeier, Thomas J. Griffin, Loisanne Buchanan.

The opinion and points of view expressed in the publication are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent The United Christian Missionary Society.

"Effective Opiates"

There is urgent business afoot upon this earth to challenge the service of all who believe in the gospel of Jesus Christ. Good intentions and kindly emotions are effective opiates for an uneasy conscience. It is possible for us to substitute well-wishing for well doing. We hear an address, or read somewhere, of the desperate needs of the people in India, or Africa, or the sufferings of another group, and we are deeply stirred. We wish well to the Yellow race, to stricken people everywhere—in fact, we gather up all the sick, the afflicted, and despised peoples on earth in our prayers. Then we feel in secret that so compassionate a spirit must surely be one which pleased our Lord. But do we not deserve the rebuke of James, "If a brother or sister be naked and in lack of daily food and one of you say to them, 'Go in peace, be ye warmed and filled, and yet ye give them not the things needful to the body, what doth it profit?'"

Compelled to Action

When one earnestly seeks to find ways of expressing his Christian faith through "works" his opportunities are endless—The needs of the world are tremendous! And ours is a faith which demands expression in Christian action motivated by Christian love and concern.

What will a serious attempt on our part to be of use and help to other people do to us? It will cause us to turn to God again and again for spiritual encouragement and guidance. Nothing so humbles a person, so reveals to him the poverty of his own spirit, so throws him back on God, as a life devoted to Christian service.

This is no day for a pious, hymn-singing Christian hidden in his church, peering at his own soul—absorbed in his own pulse beat. This is a day for Christians who will take the teachings of Jesus out into all the world. With our missionary money we can go to distant nations—with our hands we can go into our communities to serve in the name of Him who said—"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, for He has consecrated me to preach the gospel to the poor, He has sent me to proclaim release for captives and recovery of sight for the blind, to set free the oppressed."

With such a Saviour, and with a world like ours—how can we be other than compelled to give our lives in Christian action and service? This is a way we have, a positive way, of proclaiming the good news of Jesus Christ and at the same time fulfilling the command of Jesus—"Go ye into all the world."

All about us are the needy people of this world. Don't be a well-wisher—that's a poor substitute, a very poor substitute, for well-doing. Christ speaks to us today in His words—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Let Christ speak through your life, a life dedicated to serve wherever there is human need.

MRS. LAWRENCE W. BASH

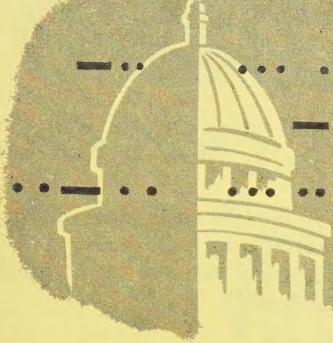
* This month we turned our editorial column over to Mrs. Lawrence W. Bash, a member of the Board of Trustees of the United Christian Missionary Society, and wife of the minister of University Christian Church, Austin, Texas. The preceding statement was used originally as a worship service at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees.

\$12,000 GRANT RECEIVED FROM FIELD FOUNDATION

A \$12,000 grant for work in the field of reconciliation in areas of racial tension has been received by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. The grant was made by the Field Foundation, New York City, a philanthropic organization working in the field of education and human welfare.

The grant will be used in reconciliation counseling projects in areas of racial tension. The work has been developed during the past two years under the direction of Mrs. James D. Wyker. The grant will extend this work over the next two years.

In addition to counseling with pastors and other church leaders, Mrs. Wyker has developed a number of prayer-study-action groups in areas of the country where the Disciples of Christ have both white and Negro congregations. Before joining the department as Minister-at-large, Mrs. Wyker was president of the United Council of Church Women, of the National Council of Churches of Christ.



NEWS

from

the

NATION'S

CAPITOL

Reprinted by Permission from Washington Newsletter of the Friend's Committee on National Legislation.

SENATE COMMITTEE CHALLENGES SUPREME COURT

Ever since the Supreme Court formally outlawed segregation in the public schools in 1954 and announced a series of landmark civil liberties decisions in 1956 and 1957, it has been subjected to a mounting barrage of criticism. The criticism reached a climax on April 30 when the Senate Judiciary Committee, by a vote of 10-5, reported out the Jenner-Butler bill, S. 2646. This bill would have the effect of reversing the policy set forth in a half dozen Supreme Court cases. It may well touch off the most serious controversy over the relationship of Congress to the Supreme Court since the court-packing plan of 1938.

Civil Liberties at Issue

Here is what the bill does:

1. Takes away from the Supreme Court its jurisdiction to hear appeals which question the validity of state regulations on admission of persons to practice law.

This section would negate the *Schware* and *Konigsberg* cases decided by the Supreme Court in 1957. The NAACP has expressed the fear that if the Supreme Court could not review state actions, Negroes now practicing law and those seeking admission to the bar in Southern states would have no real protection against arbitrary and discriminatory practices.

2. Makes Congress rather than the Courts the final arbiter of whether questions asked of witnesses before Congressional committees are pertinent.

This section would overrule the *Watkins* case decided last year in which the Court criticized the House UnAmerican Activities Committee and said "There is no Congressional power to expose for the sake of exposure."

3. Reinstates some 42 state sedition laws which were invalidated by the Court's 1956 decision in the *Nelson* case.

In this case the Supreme Court pointed out that while some state sedition laws are drawn with care, "others are vague and are almost wholly without such adequate safe-guards." The Court said, "The opportunity thus present for the indulgence of personal spite and hatred or for furthering some selfish advantage or ambition need only be mentioned to be appreciated."

4. Broadly redefines "organize" and "teaching and advocating" in the Smith Act.

The bill actually refers to the *Yates* and *Schneiderman* cases decided last year and quotes the dissenting opinion. The pro-

posed amendment would go much further than the present law and make illegal the teaching of certain abstract doctrines whether or not they were accompanied by incitement to action. Many believe it would be declared unconstitutional.

Voting in favor of the bill were Senators James O. Eastland, Miss.; Olin D. Johnston, S.C.; John L. McClellan, Ark.; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyo.; Sam J. Ervin, N.C.; William E. Jenner, Ind.; John Marshall Butler, Md.; Everett M. Dirksen, Ill.; Arthur V. Watkins, Utah; and Roman L. Hruska, Neb.

Voting against the bill were Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Mo., the leading Committee opponent of the bill; Estes Kefauver, Tenn.; John A. Carroll, Colo.; Alexander Wiley, Wis.; and William Langer, N.D.

The bill is now ready for debate on the floor of the Senate. When and if it will be brought up are very much at the discretion of Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. A bitter and prolonged controversy is expected if it is debated on the floor. While the school integration decisions are not directly involved, the South's opposition to the Supreme Court is certain to increase Southern votes for the bill.

Stormy History

The bill has had a stormy history. As originally introduced by Senator Jenner on July 26, 1957 it deprived the Supreme Court of jurisdiction to hear appeals in five categories of cases.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ACT

Last month's *Newsletter* told of a number of issues where your letters to Congress are important. Staff members on the Hill still report much mail against nonmilitary foreign aid and reciprocal trade. If you have not yet done so, support these programs in letters to your two Senators and your Congressman. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is now rewriting the "atoms for war" bill permitting the President to give away nuclear weapons information and materials. Letters to your Senators and Congressmen are still timely. Your Senators would be interested in your views on the Jenner-Butler bill. It is always timely to write urging world disarmament, end of nuclear weapons testing, negotiations with the Russians and increased aid to India.

--NEWS--from--the--NATIONS--CAPITOL--

A one-day hearing was held by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee last August 7 at which Senator Jenner and a committee staff member testified. The Subcommittee promptly reported the bill to the full Judiciary Committee.

Early this year at the insistence of Senator Hennings and others the bill was referred back for further hearings. Formidable opposition developed, including the American Bar Association and the United States Attorney General. At the suggestion of FCNL, Harrop A. Freeman of Cornell Law School wrote the Committee expressing his views opposing the bill. *The Chicago Tribune* also opposed it.

At this point Senator Butler of Maryland introduced amendments which would deprive the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction in only one area—state regulations of admission to the bar. In four other areas the Court would retain jurisdiction but several recent Court decisions would be negated, thus achieving much the same result as Senator Jenner sought.

The amendments were adopted after the Committee limited the section on federal-state relations to subversive activities and took out a section which would have reversed the *Cole v. Young* loyalty-security case.

Senator Butler's amendments were approved without the benefit of public hearings. Even so, Senator Hennings introduced correspondence in the *Congressional Record* on April 30 indicating that the Bar Associations of Chicago, New York City, Connecticut and Missouri had already taken a stand opposing the Butler amendments. Charles S. Rhyne, President of the American Bar Association, indicated his opposition to the amendments, as did the deans of Harvard, Yale and Indiana Law Schools.

Independence of Judiciary at Stake

The Jenner-Butler bill raises a host of vital issues. One of the most important is the independence of the judiciary. Senator Javits of New York has referred to the bill as "in effect a motion of censure of the Supreme Court." Many lawyers who do not agree with all of the recent Supreme Court decisions still fear Congressional attempts to overrule the Court may upset the delicate balance of powers between the three coordinate branches of government. Senator Wayne Morse has warned that the bill is an attempt to turn the Senate into a "super-Supreme Court."

The Jenner-Butler bill, by taking away the Court's jurisdiction in one area and proclaiming a different interpretation of the Constitution than that adopted by the Court, directly challenges the doctrine of judicial review. Many believe that the Court would not succumb to this view, and that at least in those areas where it retained jurisdiction it would declare major parts of the bill unconstitutional. Senator Javits believes passage of the bill could result in "an aggravated pitched battle" between Congress and the Supreme Court. He, along with six other Senators, proposed a constitutional amendment (S.J. Res. 169) which would prevent Congress from limiting the Supreme Court's jurisdiction in cases involving constitutional questions. He has said he would offer his bar-approved resolution as a substitute to the Jenner-Butler bill if it reaches the Senate floor.

CONGRESS CONSIDERS U. S. SPACE POLICY

Both the Senate and the House have created special committees on space exploration and aeronautics which have been considering President Eisenhower's April 2 request to establish a National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA).

Two important and related issues are at stake:

1. **Civilian vs. military control.** NASA, as proposed by President Eisenhower, would be a civilian agency having responsibility for civilian space science and aeronautical research. It would absorb the 43 year old National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the government's basic research agency on aeronautical problems. NASA would not conduct research on activities peculiar to or primarily associated with weapons systems or military operations. These would be conducted by the Department of Defense. On February 7 the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) was established by the Department of Defense and was placed in charge of the nation's outer space program. ARPA will continue to carry out military research and projects when its civilian research is turned over to the yet-to-be-created NASA. \$520,000,000 has been requested for ARPA in fiscal 1959.

Since the fruits of research can often be used for military or peaceful purposes many questions will arise as to whether NASA or ARPA should carry particular research projects forward. Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, President of the California Institute of Technology, said in testifying before the House Space Committee, that if Congress should create NASA, a civilian agency, "and then proceed to vote large funds for space research only to the military agencies, then it would be better not to create the civilian agency at all. . . . There are some who are now predicting that Congress will vote most of the funds for space research to military agencies. . . ."

On May 13 John McCormack of Massachusetts introduced a space for peace resolution (H. Con. Res. 326) emphasizing efforts through the UN. The House Space Committee approved this resolution and is supporting legislation to create a strong civilian agency over objections by the military.

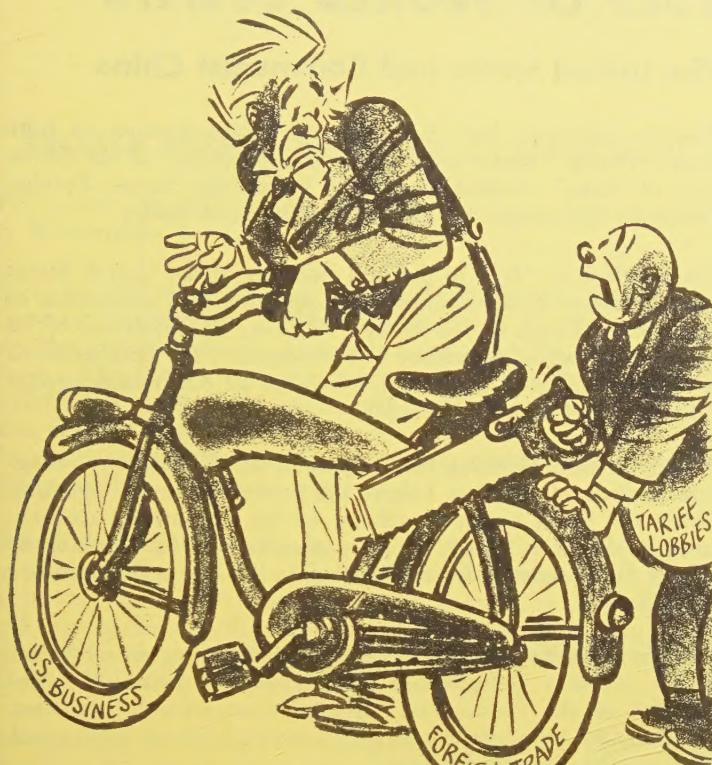
2. **Space for peace or war?** President Eisenhower in his letter to Marshall Bulganin released January 12 urged that "outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes." On March 15 the Soviet Government replied that it would favor establishment of a UN agency to accomplish this end if the United States would liquidate its foreign military bases especially in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. The Soviet statement said that abolishing its current missiles advantage would strengthen the security of the United States while leaving the Soviet Union subject to attack by United States bombers from foreign bases. United States officials said the Soviet proposal attached "wholly unacceptable conditions."

Some progress by the Soviet Union and the United States toward the goal of space for peace might be made if international, co-operative research could be expanded and extended beyond the end of 1958 when the International Geophysical Year ends. Much more could also be done to work out the technical problems involved in inspecting an agreement on the use of space.

As yet, the United States and the U.S.S.R. are mainly talking about space for peaceful purposes while pouring much of their substance and scientific talent into military programs.

--NEWS-- from - the -- NATION'S -- CAPITOL --

"You'll Make Better Time Without This Extra Wheel"



HERBLOCK in the Washington Post

IN BRIEF

Foreign Aid.

The foreign aid authorization bill was approved by the House 259-134 on May 14, almost exactly as it was reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee. The Committee had cut \$339 million from the President's request for \$3.9 billion. Cuts were made in military assistance, defense support and the President's contingency fund. The Committee added \$8 million to the United States technical assistance program. An amendment by William M. Colmer, Miss., to delete all economic aid and technical assistance funds was defeated 102-59. A motion by Roy W. Wier, Minn., to strike out all military assistance was defeated by a voice vote.

Reciprocal Trade.

The Ways and Means Committee reported a clean bill to the House recommending extension of the Trade Agreements Act for five years with authority to reduce tariffs by 25% during that period. The Committee retained all of the restrictive provisions of the previous law and added several of its own. It would allow Congress—by a 2/3 vote of each House within 60 days—to override a Presidential decision not to accept Tariff Commission recommendations in escape clause cases. The Administration gave the Committee version its "unqualified support."

The Senate Finance Committee has yet to act on the bill. The present Act expires on June 30.

Detection of Nuclear Weapons Tests.

The Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament has again proved its worth by placing on public record more of the facts concerning detection of nuclear weapons tests.

On April 16 Dr. Edward Teller testified before a packed hearing that a flat ban on American tests would be "extremely dangerous" as the Russians would find "all kinds" of ways to cheat. He was followed by Dr. Jay Orear, of Columbia University, who said that explosions of one kiloton or over can be detected.

On April 17, Hans Bethe, a scientist of status comparable to Teller and top government consultant with access to all classified information, said he favors cessation of tests. The Russians would have great difficulty in avoiding detection of illegal explosions, he said.

Civil Rights.

A 3-2 vote of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights on May 5 indicates there will not be Senate hearings on civil rights measures this year. The Senate on May 14 finally approved the nomination of Gordon MacLean Tiffany to be staff director of the new Civil Rights Commission. After four months the Senate has not yet confirmed W. Wilson White as head of the new Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department. In the House on May 15, Southern attempts to slash funds for the new Civil Rights Division were voted down.

Alcohol Advertising.

Supporters of legislation to ban interstate advertising of alcoholic beverages filled the Senate's largest hearing room to capacity on April 22 and 23. They heard testimony on S. 582, introduced by Senator William Langer of North Dakota, which would bar advertisement of alcoholic beverages in newspapers, magazines and radio and TV broadcasts which cross state borders. It would not prohibit sales.

The hearings were before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee chaired by Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Washington. Several members of Congress and church and temperance representatives supported the ban. Representatives of alcohol, broadcasting, advertising and publishing industries and the American Legion opposed it.

Willard Tomlinson testifying on behalf of the Temperance Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting said that "advertising of liquor is so omnipresent and so skillfully used that those who prefer not to drink alcohol and their children are subjected to a constant pressure."

Ask your Senator to send you a copy of the hearings.

Hungarian Refugees.

On May 5 the House passed by a voice vote H.R. 11033 to enable some 32,000 Hungarian refugees paroled into this country to adjust their status to that of regular immigrants. The bill now goes to the Senate.

Export-Import Bank.

On May 8 the House by a voice vote increased the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank from \$5 billion to \$7 billion. The Bank's purpose includes aid in financing economic development projects abroad where there is reasonable assurance of repayment. The Senate approved the Administration-requested bill on March 20.

TWO CHALLENGING ANALYSES OF WORLD EVENTS

The "Cold War"

Dr. Denna F. Fleming, professor of International Relations at Vanderbilt University, and authority on the League of Nations, spoke to the National Academy of Economics and Political Science on May 7 in Washington.

Of special interest was his review of the "cold war":

The quarrel over what kind of governments the East Europeans should have after the Second World War "initiated the cold war, which soon spread to Greece, producing in March 1947 the most remarkable of all of our foreign policy pronouncements, the Truman Doctrine, calling for the confinement of communism and the containment of the Soviet Union. The policy resulted in our armed encirclement of first the Soviet Union and then of China. This seemed a practical proposition when these two vast peoples were almost prostrate from their terrible war losses and we had all of the A-bombs, but it has already stimulated revivals so remarkable that we are beginning to ask why our leaders ever thought they could quarantine two vast peoples possessing enormous resources and standing back to back. . . ."

"[After the proclamation of the containment policy] the communist seizure of power in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, plus Stalin's effort to evict us from West Berlin, convinced us that a Soviet juggernaut was on the march, destination first the English Channel, then the world. The natural explanation that Stalin was only consolidating his hold on the zone we sought to contain him in was overcome by the fright which his counter measures generated. It produced NATO, which in the heated atmosphere of power politics was a legitimate and inevitable response to the fears aroused by the Czech coup and the Berlin blockade. . . ."

"In West Europe our frozen certainty that the Russians would march West at any time unless countered by military might on the spot, in addition to the nuclear deterrent, is still an unproved assumption. The garrison of twenty-odd Soviet divisions in East Europe has remained a garrison throughout all the alarms and storms and furies of the cold war. It has always been able to march to the channel but it never has. . . ."

"We have lingered in the rigors of the cold war far too long. We have pursued a high tension policy until much of the world has turned against us, and the rest of it may do so if peace is not made soon. We have practiced containment and encirclement until the encircler now finds himself encircled. . . . By 1960, or a few years later, we must expect the Soviet Union to be equipped with thousands of both jet bombers and ICBM's, enough to destroy this country utterly, and if they should not succeed completely there will be enough Red submarines equipped with 1500 mile missiles to stand off all our shores and methodically bomb any targets that are still standing."

"Our people have not yet realized fully the certainty of national death that will soon hang over their heads daily. When they do, we should see a revulsion against this kind of living from minute to minute that ought to be very rewarding to the younger political leaders who are astute enough to lead the demand for peace."

The United States and Communist China

Eustace Seligman, New York lawyer, former partner of John Foster Dulles, "Republican, and a great admirer of the Secretary of State," testified on May 5 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on United States China policy.

His conclusion: "It is to the best interests of the United States to now adopt a new policy of supporting the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, on condition of its agreeing to the independence of Formosa and the unification of Korea, as well as of course the release of all Americans wrongfully held in China." He said:

- It is "wishful thinking based upon an unwillingness to recognize unpleasant facts" to believe the present policy of isolating China will assist in the overthrow of the Communist Government in the near future. It may also be wishful thinking to believe Communist China's admission to the UN would split her from Russia.
- "Many qualified observers believe that the allegiance of most of the overseas Chinese has already shifted [from the Nationalist to the Communist Chinese Government] and that consequently a change in our policy would have no substantial effect on the overseas Chinese."
- The objections that admission of Communist China to the UN would give the Communist bloc an additional vote and veto "from a realistic point of view are not serious." Two vetoes in the Security Council would create no greater obstacle to effective action than the single U.S.S.R. veto.
- "It would seem inevitable that sooner or later the majority vote in the UN will favor admission. If that were to happen over our objection, it would obviously be a great diplomatic defeat for the United States. . . ."
- Communist China must be a party to any effective disarmament agreements.
- While a change in policy would undoubtedly give Communist China some prestige, it would strengthen the United States position by showing Asians the United States wants to achieve peace in the Far East.

"1970 WITHOUT ARMS CONTROL"

This 69-page National Planning Association booklet discusses arms technology 12 years from now if no progress is made toward disarmament. Its sobering analysis previews nuclear bombs small enough for "suitcase delivery;" submarine-based missiles; chemical, biological and radiological warfare; space-based equipment and the certainty of other countries obtaining nuclear weapons. The report states that "each year's delay sees further developments of military technology which, in turn, make a fair and workable agreement harder to reach."

\$1.25 from NPA, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

BROADCASTING SEEDS OF DESTRUCTION

The power of public opinion has recently been demonstrated in Washington.

Early in 1958 a Joint Atomic Energy Subcommittee held weeks of secret hearings on a Presidential request for authority to transfer atomic weapons information and materials to other nations. Three days of open hearings were finally scheduled, largely as a result of the efforts of Congressman Chet Holifield, who believes that spreading atomic materials will "open the door to creating a fourth atomic weapons nation" and increase the possibility of nuclear war.

Chet Holifield brought this concern to the Friends Committee on National Legislation. Then Raymond Wilson spent three hectic days on the telephone, rallying opposition to the program and urging concerned groups to testify. This effort was complicated by the immediacy and brevity of the hearings which allowed little time for preparation of testimony.

Nevertheless, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Jewish Peace Fellowship, Brig. General Hugh B. Hester (retired), the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and Students for Disarmament at Swarthmore College appeared before the subcommittee. The American Veterans Committee, the Cooperative League of the U.S.A., and James P. Warburg submitted written statements opposing the legislation. Others, whose requests to be heard arrived after the hearings were closed, included: Norman Cousins, Norman Thomas, the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, the Federation of American Scientists, the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church, and the Brethren Service Commission.

As a result of this legislative effort, and the opposition of some committeemen, Senator John O. Pastore, subcommittee chairman, reopened the hearings so that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles might be queried regarding the apparent inconsistency in the Department's position, i.e., that there is no conflict between advocating further distribution of atomic weapons information and pressing for disarmament negotiations. During the disarmament talks last summer, the United States opposed further distribution of nuclear weapons.

The Friends Committee on National Legislation regrets that the remaining opposition witnesses were not given an opportunity to testify in person, although they were given a chance to file written statements. Yet the intensity of the opposition has apparently had an effect upon the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. According to the latest rumor, the President's proposals will be "severely amended" by the Committee.

HOW LONG CAN WE DRIFT?

Last November General Omar N. Bradley said that the atomic arms race can only lead to disaster and that we must devote our reason and our intelligence to learning to live together.

General Bradley added that "if I am sometimes discouraged, it is not by the magnitude of the problem, but by our colossal indifference to it."

This colossal indifference of which General Bradley spoke is widespread in our society. It could be overcome if public officials would devote their own energies to solving the problems of accommodation and to encouraging the people to become involved in issues of war and peace.

The President himself is seemingly unwilling to discuss these issues with American citizens, particularly those citizens who have been demanding a cessation of nuclear testing. Last year the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was refused an opportunity to present to President Eisenhower or his staff a petition carrying 10,000 signatures. Yet the same day the President accepted a silver replica of the millionth baseball produced in the United States. In March 1958, seven persons from the American Friends Service Committee, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom delivered an AFSC-initiated petition carrying 47,000 signatures to a Presidential aide. On the same day, the President personally accepted a tray from a representative of the press.

A CHRISTIAN WITNESS

Demonstrations against nuclear testing have increased in recent weeks. Peace walks have been held in the United States and England. Four men—three Quakers and a Methodist—have attempted to sail into the American test area in the Pacific. Eighteen persons from the United States, Canada, Japan, Great Britain, Germany and France are filing suit to stop further testing by the United States, Russia and Great Britain.

The only official response to these pleas has come from the United States. A United States judge in Honolulu has found the sailors guilty of criminal contempt for ignoring a Federal court order forbidding their voyage into the danger zone. As a result of this court action, other concerned individuals have organized picket lines and vigils in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Montreal, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C. A fast was held in the lobby of the Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland, May 7-13. Participants in this vigil wanted to evoke "a human response to the problem of testing." They were finally granted a 50-minute interview with Lewis L. Strauss, Commission chairman and leading proponent of testing.

NONVIOLENCE OR VIOLENCE

Another theorist has joined the growing debate on nuclear deterrents, massive resistance, limited war, and strategic nuclear devices.

In a recent book, *Defence in the Nuclear Age*, Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall, a former Member of the British Parlia-

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE NATIONAL CIVIL LIBERTIES CLEARING HOUSE

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty"

Ten years ago a half dozen representatives of national organizations, including the Friends Committee on National Legislation, met to consider what could be done about the widespread infringements on basic civil liberties. From that meeting developed a national conference on civil liberties and the idea of a National Civil Liberties Clearing House. Invitations to participate in the Clearing House were accepted by a wide variety of national organizations—religious, educational, professional, labor, veterans, social and civil welfare. Raymond Wilson was elected first chairman, and helped guide the Clearing House through its formative years.

The Clearing House has now rounded out a decade of exchanging information and spotlighting attention in the fields of civil liberties, civil rights, intellectual and academic freedom and the struggle for international human rights. It is not an action organization nor does it speak for or bind any organization to a given point of view. But its yearly conferences and monthly discussion meetings have been invaluable in keeping member organizations alerted and informed. Many of these member groups have played a leading role in protecting civil liberties and civil rights in the United States during the past decade.

Much occurred during that period. Pressures for conformity were illustrated by McCarthyism. The government loyalty-security program committed many abuses of the rights of due process for individuals. (One of the highlights of Clearing House history was a memorable Conference address by former Senator Harry P. Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, who outlined recommendations for far-reaching reforms in the loyalty-security program.)

In the field of civil rights, the decade witnessed Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation in restaurants, transportation and schools. Last year Congress passed the first civil rights

law in more than 80 years—a law which gives further protection to Negroes who wish to vote, but which falls far short of what many advocates believe is needed in this field. (This year's Clearing House Conference heard a Southern educator report on the progress and difficulties of integration in Southern schools and Mrs. Daisy Bates, of Little Rock, Arkansas, describe the insults and discrimination suffered by the group of Negro high school students who have been the first to cross the color barrier in Little Rock.)

The right of the teacher to teach without intimidation and the freedom of the student to learn have been subject to constant pressures from the outside community or from ecclesiastical or special interest groups. Varied questions of policy and practice have arisen in the application of the doctrine of separation of church and state.

This period also witnessed the adoption of the International Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations, the long-drawn out discussion on a Covenant of Human Rights to implement the Declaration, the formulation of a Genocide Convention which the United States Congress has not ratified, the UN report on the uprising in Hungary against Communist totalitarianism, consideration of slavery and forced labor, and appeals and petitions from various parts of the world where people feel their rights are denied by colonial, racial or political policies.

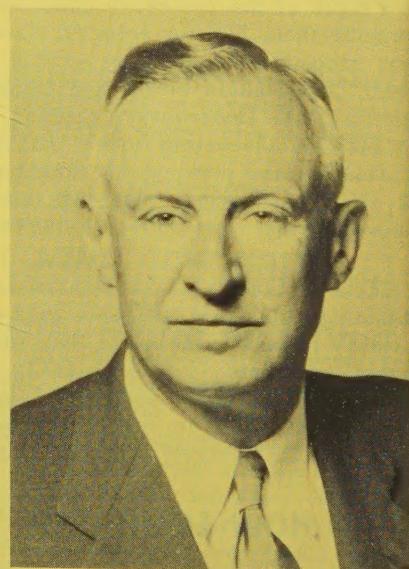
The National Civil Liberties Clearing House is an example of a very fruitful cooperative enterprise involving some forty national organizations—about 100 organizations are represented at the annual conferences—in which the FCNL expects to continue to take a helpful part. Edward F. Snyder is a member of the Administrative Committee and has been nominated to serve next year as Vice Chairman for Civil Liberties, subject to the election of officers.



HERMAN EDELSBERG,
NCLCH Chairman,
1956.

"This elder statesman of the Clearing House [Raymond Wilson] has ranged the corridors of Capitol Hill and the remote towns of America and Japan in behalf of a wide variety of human rights causes. No voice has spoken more eloquently and consistently for peace, and for the economic justice and brotherly concern in international affairs which are the mainstays of peace."

—HERMAN EDELSBERG
NCLCH 10th Anniversary Dinner
March 6, 1958



E. RAYMOND WILSON,
NCLCH Chairman,
1949-1951

Religious Liberty and Political Action

AN EDITORIAL

The great debate over separation of church and state is much more than an academic question. People who cherish civil and religious liberty hold the view that the state should stay out of the affairs of the church, but they are often not clear about the place of religious and moral influence in the decisions of government. It is not uncommon to hear religious spokesmen criticized for meddling in politics. For example, one Congressman charged, "It would suit me better if they [the Clergy] would stay with the Bible and stay out of the political arena . . ." Another Congressman when asked, in the heat of a political campaign, why his voting record did not coincide with the religious teachings of his church replied, "I do not mix my religion and my politics."

The absurdity of this dichotomy is further expressed by a well known newspaper columnist in an article, *Keep the Churches out of Politics*. He concludes that "This is the time of all times for clergymen to teach Christianity and not to become sinners themselves in the unmoral precincts of present-day politics." Such views only help to confirm the charge once made by the philosopher John Dewey, that "while saints engage in introspection, burly politicians run the world."

Part of the difficulty stems from the fact that we try to divide the individual into "religious man" and "political man," when in fact we are whole persons who have moral and religious convictions which cannot, and should not, be divorced from our political conduct in society. Although it is desirable to stand for the institutional separation of church and state, it is a falsification of man's true nature to say that religious principles and morality have no place in political decisions. Indeed, the very lack of ethical considerations in political life is a chief source of the ills of modern society.

Another difficulty is that we do not understand the full implications of religious liberty. Religious freedom does not only mean the right to worship as we choose, to hold certain religious convictions, and to protest the infringement of the state on these rights, but it also means the right of responsible participation in the decisions of government. The corollary of the right to object is the responsibility of each citizen to help shape the policy decisions of his government. This is one of the positive and constructive implications of religious liberty.

Some hold that the church should stay clear of controversy and, therefore, should not take sides on political issues. The trouble with this view is that the most important social issues are controversial issues and have political overtones. If they are not controversial, it is possibly a sign that they do not warrant our special attention and concern. Furthermore, the very purpose of religious and moral conviction is to draw attention to what "ought to be" as compared to "what is." A "peace of mind" religion which wishes to escape this basic fact of life is an irresponsible religion. We should recall that Jesus' whole life was the center of controversy, and any who wish to escape the requirements of religious and moral obligation are feeble exponents of their religious faith.

William Temple once said that one of the purposes of the church is to be the conscience of the state. Or to say it another way, "the churches should be a "conscience group," as opposed to a



WILMER A. COOPER, *Administrative Secretary,
Friends Committee on National Legislation*

"pressure group," in helping to shape the decisions of government in conformity with the high principles of religious profession. The churches can be the conscience of the state in two ways, first through the expression of individual concern and action, and secondly, through the corporate witness of those who proclaim the religious and moral objectives of the church.

Individual action is a primary obligation of everyone, but unless the churches have a corporate witness to make, it is an admission that the faith they proclaim has no universal application and that their message speaks only to matters of personal morality and piety and not to the collective needs of people living together in community.

What government needs today is more religious clarification of political issues rather than less. It not only needs the services of men motivated by religious concern and grounded in moral principles, but it needs the collective counsel of the churches in the task of shaping domestic and foreign policy. It is commonplace to criticize government and to detest its graft and corruption. But how many people who criticize government fail to exercise their full responsibility as citizens?

It is too easy to rationalize non-participation in the decisions of government by repeating the old cliche that church and state should not meddle in each other's affairs. The decisions of government are not made in a vacuum. Someone is going to make them, and who it is and how they are made will depend on the extent to which responsible and religiously motivated citizens take an active part in political life. It was certainly not the intention of our founding fathers, who made provisions for the separation of church and state in our Constitution, to divorce religion from politics. What they were concerned about was that there should be no particular "establishment of religion," or preferential treatment of one religion as opposed to another, but this is not to say that religion should have no influence upon government and political decisions.

Wilmer A. Cooper

"NONVIOLENCE"—Continued from page 5

ment, argues that military force is no longer the best way to counter military aggression. Sir Stephen bases his argument upon the belief that mankind is no longer willing to support massive conventional forces; yet the only military alternative is the so-called nuclear deterrent whose use would destroy the human race. Therefore, Sir Stephen calls upon Great Britain to renounce the use of atomic weapons and set up a royal commission to develop a defense policy based on passive resistance.

Sir Stephen came to the United States in April to discuss his views with government officials and interested individuals. He spoke before a number of groups, including the Washington Disarmament Information Service.

A GROWING THING

The Washington Disarmament Information Service, which was first launched in December 1957 as a clearing house for representatives of some 40 national organizations, is continuing to develop under the chairmanship of Raymond Wilson. On May 9 the group discussed Russia's position on disarmament with S. R. Striganov, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy. The next meeting will be with Ambassador James J. Wadsworth, United States Representative on Disarmament.

OUR INADEQUATE HUMAN BRAINS

In April the Friends Committee on National Legislation took a student seminar to the Pentagon for a briefing on the United States defense program. Attendees learned that the human mind cannot function rapidly enough to make the decisions necessary in missile warfare. According to the briefing officer, man is no longer the decision maker in wartime, but the executive of machines which make the decisions.

STANDING BEFORE THE TIDE

Many reports have been made during the last few years on the hardening resistance to integration in the South. In some

areas extremists have taken control because moderates were too timid to assert themselves and officialdom refused to help the people adjust to the changing social order. Not long ago the President of the Virginia Council of Churches, Francis Pickens Miller, reported that he is "haunted" by the lack of Federal leadership. Other authorities, such as Dr. Guy Benton Johnson, Professor of Sociology, University of North Carolina, have lamented the lack of constructive leadership within some of the more forward looking states.

In the face of such bleakness it is comforting to hear of individual citizens who are doing all they can to further the cause of human rights. One such is David H. Scull, Virginia Friend and member of FCNL's Executive Council, who was a plaintiff in the court case which opened up Washington's restaurants to all races. Last year David Scull refused to testify before a Virginia legislative committee which was seeking to harass and intimidate concerned citizens working on desegregation issues. As a consequence, David Scull was cited for contempt and sentenced by the State Courts. This conviction has been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Although the legal outcome is uncertain, the Washington Chapter of the American Veterans Committee and the D. C. Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People named David Scull one of the outstanding men of 1957.

LOVE AND UNDERSTANDING

The Indian Ambassador to the United States, G. L. Mehta, is returning to his homeland but leaves behind him many wise sayings. He told 500 attendees at a parting testimonial dinner that:

"We should . . . learn to think in terms of harmony instead of victory, equality rather than domination, goodwill and not rancor. . . . The way to peace is a hard and dreary one beset with many disappointments and frustrations. Perhaps, there has to be love and understanding between ordinary individuals even while statesmen and rulers grapple with conferences and argue about procedures and agenda. Perhaps, some simple, loving hearts have to change before the rest can follow."

^{THE} *clipsheet*

ON THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL

Reprinted with permission Methodist Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.

June 1958

When Is The "Immediate Future?"

SENATE COMMITTEE SITS ON

AIRLINE LIQUOR SERVICE BAN

Last February 26, six months after Congressional hearings, the Aviation Subcommittee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee passed legislation to ban the service of alcoholic beverages aboard airliners on to the full committee without recommendation, but with amendments.

The parent committee took one look at the stepchild and voted eight to seven to hold further hearings on the amendments, with the hearings to be held in the "immediate future."

Last week, in response to the logical query--"How far into the future is the 'immediate future'?"--a committee spokesman indicated he did not possess a crystal ball.

And so continues the struggle of the nation's pilots and stewards and stewardesses associations to bar by law a hazard to the safety of the flying public, a hazard which the Civil Aeronautics board has refused to recognize and regulate.

The Senate measures are S. 4 and S. 593, introduced by Senator Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) and Senator Richard Neuberger (D-Ore.), respectively.

Background Given

In June of 1956, following refusal of the CAB and the airlines themselves to outlaw the service of alcoholic beverages aboard commercial airliners, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed legislation prohibiting such service on the following grounds (quoting from the accompanying committee report):

- (1) The unregulated consumption of liquor by airline passengers is a compromise with safety.

- (2) The serving of liquor to airline passengers places an unnecessary burden on flight crews.
- (3) Drinking on passenger aircraft creates a social problem, in that even though no safety hazard develops, the passenger who overindulges may offend or annoy other passengers. Drinking cannot be confined to club cars, as on trains.

The House-passed measure then went to the Senate where it sat untouched until adjournment of the 84th Congress killed it.

The present attitude of the House committee is that the Senate should act first this time so that the lower body would not have to go through the whole routine again only to have the Senate kill the bill.

HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE SLASHES

STATE DEPARTMENT "WHISKEY MONEY"

The House Appropriations committee released some sobering news last week for United States diplomats serving abroad. They will have to get along with less "representation"--or whiskey--money than they had hoped.

The committee took the action in approving a money bill for the new fiscal year beginning July 1.

The state department pleaded with the committee for an even \$1 million in "representation allowances" to enable United States diplomats overseas to entertain on a more lavish scale than now possible. The department said that liquor prices had not gone up, but there were more diplomats to dip into the pot.

The Congressmen, who prefer to call the funds, "whiskey money," were not impressed. They voted to cut the request to \$650,000. Even so, the new appropriations is \$50,000 more than the House committee voted last year.

The state department will no doubt appeal the "miserly" action of the House committee to the Senate Appropriations committee in hopes of getting their requested amount. They did so last year and the Senate upped the figure from the \$600,000 originally voted by the House to \$800,000. The House went along with the sizable increase, which tended to make its earlier action and that of its appropriations committee look like so much window-dressing.

THIRTY DISCIPLE YOUNG PEOPLE . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

Beach, Fla., and David Roomy, Logan, W. Va.—to Los Indos, Puerto Rico; Margaret Evans, Austin, Minn.—to Hannover, Germany; Nancy Wall, Santa Ana, Calif.—to Hakkaido, Japan; Robert Maggee, Trenton, Mo.—to Hachst, Germany; Margaret Miller, Des Moines, Iowa—to Manchester, England; Watts Childress, Vienna, Va., and Sharon Fast, Bloomdale, Ohio—to Western New York Migrant Service; Larry Meyers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—to Swannanoa, N. C.; and James Hall, Versailles, Mo.—to Mental Health Unit, Hartford, Conn.

Ecumenical work camp assignments will soon be made to: Barbara Cooksey, Gutherie, Okla.; Harley D. Cook, Yakima, Wash.; Mary Kingsolver, Cicero, Ind.; Janet Stone, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Jeanette Wertz, Helena, Mont., and Constance Wiley, Owenton, Ky.

Migrant Ministry Participants

Disciple young people working in the National Council of Churches Summer Migrant Ministry in the Central Region will be: George Bennett, Valdosta, Ga.; Melvin L. Larson, Arkansas City, Kans.; Mary Kay Ruth, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Robert and Sylvia Story, Nashville, Tenn., and Sandra Williams, Tulsa, Okla.

Serving in the California area migrant ministry will be: Francis Andrew, Des Moines, Iowa; Lois Blankenship, Great Bend, Kans.; Cleopatra Cazassis, San Antonio, Texas; Virginia Davis, Des Moines, Iowa; Eva Lou Runyan, Woodbine, Ia.; and Sandra Wittet, Winchester, Mass.

Overseas Service Assignment

The Disciples of Christ are also sending for a year of service in Germany, Miss Nell Carlson, Olympia, Wash., a graduate of Northwest Christian College. Sponsored by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, and working under assignment with the World Council of Churches, Miss Carlson will work mainly with children and adolescent refugees in camps and rehabilitation homes and schools. Her service will be in cooperation with two German pastors, working through the Protestant relief agency Hilfswerk.

Subsistence Support

Miss Carlson (for her year of overseas service) and those persons participating

STATISTICS—PEOPLE . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

nists in Rumania, but was able to escape to Greece.

- Two young men (aged 20 and 25) from Yugoslavia are the MARTINOVITS brothers. They do not speak English; have had work experience as a leather worker and a mechanic. They have been living in a refugee camp in Greece where conditions are very hard. The older brother married recently.
- Mr. PETEF is originally from Bulgaria (23 years old). He had to escape when the Communists found him out of sympathy with their views. He has had 3 years experience as an auto mechanic.

● Miss ROHRBERG is German, aged 37, who has had very unpleasant experience as a domestic and asks to be placed in some other type of work, such as a factory. She speaks English, is a member of the Evangelical Church of Germany.

● Mr. and Mrs. SAWCZENKO and three children (twin boys of eight and a daughter nine) are representative of those classified as a "hardship case" since he is 73 years of age and his wife is 49. He has been a farmer all his life and wants something better for his children. The sponsor who takes this family would be accepting a real challenge and responsibility because of the father's age.

● Mr. WOUTERS (aged 19) and Mr. DEN DAAS (aged 20) are Dutch with work experience as office clerk, baker, bicycle mechanic, and factory worker. Mr. WOUTERS is interested in finishing his education in economics. These young men are highly recommended.

For Full Information

Public Law 85-316 offers these people and others we have listed a new life if an American cares enough to be of assistance to them. For full information—write Ella L. Williams, Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, to obtain copies of case histories, or a list of all people for whom we must find sponsors.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

in the summer migrant ministry receive a subsistence wage for their six weeks of service. Work campers pay their own way for experience in projects lasting from one to six weeks.

CONGRESSWOMAN GREEN INTRODUCES INVESTMENTS IN PEACE BILL

Legislation to permit individuals to make tax deductible contributions for peace to a special United Nations Fund has been introduced by Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon.

Mrs. Green, a member of the First Christian Church, Portland, Oreg., said her bill (H.R. 12310) called for the establishment in the U.N. of a special fund—supported by individual contributions—to finance Investments in Peace through technical assistance and economic development programs of the U.N. and its Specialized Agencies.

A \$700 Million Possibility

Persons in the U. S. making payments to the Special Fund for U.N. Investments in Peace would be permitted to deduct the amounts paid—up to 2 per cent of their personal income taxes—directly from such Federal income taxes. Mrs. Green estimated that if everyone contributed over \$700 million annually would be collected. She also expressed the hope that the people of other nations would contribute time, effort and money in this Investment in Peace.

"The Stork Club's Loss" could be "The World's Gain"

Another feature of Mrs. Green's Bill would eliminate the present entertainment tax. This would permit the Federal Treasury to be replenished after deductions were made for Investments in Peace. Commenting on this feature of the Bill, Mrs. Green said "the Stork Club's loss would be the world's gain." She pointed out that American industry "has not grown and prospered and become great because it has been able to take prospective buyers to see 'My Fair Lady' or the World Series . . . or pick up the check at the swank night clubs during a 'night on the town.'"

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER



What?

My Subscription Expired?

Oh! . . . No!—That Must Not Happen to ME!



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

UNITED CLOTHING APPEAL

Disciples churches are joining with other denominations in the Church World Service National Clothing Appeal for the next four years. Christians all over the United States are putting their idle clothing to work to warm and give comfort to people in refugee camps and stricken areas in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin America (Brazil, Chile), and the Caribbean (Haiti, Jamaica). Altogether the churches hope to collect 10,000,000 pounds in 1958—the Disciples share is 250,000 pounds.

Mailing to Ministers

Information is being sent to all ministers in a June mailing which includes a "Pastors and Leaders Guide," that answers all questions and gives suggestions as to how used clothing drives might be carried out. Also enclosed is a small flier, "Let Your Idle Clothing Go to Work," which gives pertinent information. It is available in small quantities—*upon request*—from the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 South Downey, Indianapolis.

A copy of this same mailing is also being sent to the chairmen or correspondents of local church Departments of Christian Action and Community Service.

Discuss with your minister and department members ways in which all the people of your church may become aware of this need and organize to help to meet it. Also enclosed is:

With CWF Guidepost

A United Clothing Appeal poster, the Guide, a reporting card and three labels will be included in the summer issue of the Christian Women's Fellowship Guidepost which goes out to all CWF groups.

You may wish to talk over, with the leaders of your women's fellowship group, specific ways in which the department of Christian Action and Community Service

may cooperate with them to involve all the people of your church—children, youth, and adults in this experience of serving a specific human need.

Some Urgent Needs

Suits, overcoats, trousers, overalls, dresses, skirts, caps, gloves, mittens, sweaters, robes, mufflers, underwear, sturdy shoes, socks, stockings, blankets, bedding, layettes, infants' wear and yard goods for sewing are needed.

Regarding Shipments

- All used clothing should be CLEAN and MENDED and sent to the Church World Service nearest your church:

—NEW WINDSOR, MARYLAND

—NAPPANEE, INDIANA

—4165 DUNCAN AVENUE, ST. LOUIS
10, MISSOURI

—919 EMERALD AVENUE, MODESTO,
CALIFORNIA.

- Send to the nearest Center, UNDER SEPARATE COVER, a letter telling of your shipment and including approximately eight cents a pound to cover cost of handling and processing.

- Labels are available from the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS—on request—and should be affixed to all boxes sent.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE MANUAL

FROM CHAPTER IV—"THE WHOLE CHURCH GOES TO SCHOOL"

"The Popaloff case was discussed quite thoroughly that evening and it was finally agreed that a major mistake had been made by the department in its refugee resettlement project. The department had not "educated" the whole church regarding the program. As Dr. Cross remarked, 'If the department is to succeed in its task it must inform the whole church regarding its ideas and plans.'

"The program of total church education will not be the sole responsibility of the Department of Christian Action and Community Service. This department will want to work through already existing fellowship groups and programs. The department for example, might supply ideas, program materials, or leadership assistance to CMF, or CWF as they plan their own programs. It may call significant study-action projects to the attention of the church school . . . minister . . . church board. Sometimes . . . to the church as a whole through family night, special worship service or letters to the whole membership."(1)

(1) Order from Christian Board of Publication, Box 179, St. Louis, Mo.—60c.

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER